[Shrimati Jayawanti Navinchandra Mehta]

per cent pure silver, it is all right. But the price of silver wares everywhere including the big metropolitan cities is based on the hundred per cent purity of Silver, whereas in most of these silver wares the silver content is less than sixty per cent. Other alloys are used in place of silver. The consumers do not get articles of pure silver inspite of paying more price.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government to bring about a legislation so that the purity of silver wares can be certified and the prices thereof, could be fixed accordingly and the exploitation of consumers may be stopped.

(xx) Need for early completion of T.V. Transmitter Project in Cannanore

[English]

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN (Cannanore): North Malabar in Kerala is the most backward region in the State of Kerala. In all developmental activities, the districts of Malabar lay behind other places in Kerala. It is unfortunate that in the field of information and broadcasting also, this region has to narrate a story of neglect and discrimination by the successive Governments. Even the Malayalam programmes telecast from Trivandrum Doordarshan Kendra are not being received here with adequate clarity.

Cannanore, Kasargod, Wyanad and certain areas in Calicut districts are deprived of proper reception. After constant and persistent demands, the Government had ultimately decided to put up a high power transmitter at Cannanore for the benefit of the people of these areas and ultimately foundation stone was laid at Cannanore by the former Information and Broadcasting Minister more than a year back. It is deeply disturbing to note that thereafter no work whatsoever has commenced on the proposed TV Transmitter at Cannanore. The people of this area are deeply agitated over the lethargic and indifferent attitude of the authorities. I earnestly request the hon. Minister for Information and Broadcasting to kindly expedite the work on this project.

(xxi) Need to amend Rule 15 and Rule 16(1) of UPSC Civil Services Examination Rules so as to provide Reservation benefits at every stage of civil services Examinations

SHRI P.N. SIVA (Pudukkottai) : Sir, the Civil services Examination consists of three parts, viz., Preliminary, Main and Personality Test. The Rule 15, its proviso and Rule 16(1) of UPSC Civil Services Examination Rules give liberty to UPSC not to apply the rules of reservation in the first two parts of the Civil Services Examinations conducted every year.

Reservation, by its very definition, is meant for the socially and educationally backward sections.

In all the three stages of the examination, viz., Preliminary, Main and Personality Test, relaxed standards should be applied wherever necessary after following the procedure as referred to above. But what really happens is that in the Preliminary and Main parts of the Examination, instead of choosing the first 50 per cent on the basis of marks secured, the list of SCs, STs and OBCs is taken apart and the first 27 per cent, 15 per cent and 7.5 per cent among the OBCs, SCs and STs are chosen to appear for the next stage of the Examination. Then, of the remaining candidates who are only other castes, 50.5 per cent are chosen on the basis of the order or merit.

I request the Central Government to bring suitable amendments or modifications to Rule 15, its proviso and Rule 16 (1) of the UPSC Civil Services Examination Rules in such a manner that at every stage of examination, the rules of reservation ensure that 15 per cent, 7.5 per cent and 27 per cent are provided to SCs, STs and OBCs after excluding those among them who made it in the open merit list.

(xxii) Need to chalk out a programme for Rehabilitation of people displaced by Narora Atomic Power Project

[Translation]

SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN (Khurja) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, an assurance was given during the setting up of Narora Atomic Power Project in District Bulandshahar in Khurja Parliamentary Constituency and National Thermal Power Corporation in District Ghaziabad of Dadri Assembly Constituency that adequate arrangement of rehabilitation would be made for the affected people and adequate development of the area would also be ensured. Unfortunately, the Government has not taken suitable steps for the rehabilitation of displaced persons of these projects and the displaced persons have been rehabilitated at such places where water logging is a common feature during rainy season. The people of the area have neither been provided alternative employment in these projects nor has the farmers been paid adequate compensation. The roads